

Ty.

MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS.





QUIT KICKING.

Quit kicking just because you think
The whole world's going wrong;
There's always something somewhere
Of happiness and song.
Besides, you never made the world;
Life's scheme is not your own;
Quit kicking, take what happens, and
Just reap what you have sown.

Quit kicking, when the play is bad,
Remember what you've lost
Some other fellow's gained, and so,
In summing up the cost,
We find that in the end we know
What other men have known
Results? We take them as they come—
We reap what we have sown.

Quit kicking man, the world's not bad;
At least it could be worse.
We live and dream, that's worth the while;
We ponder themes and verse;
We sing and love, we hate and feel;
We laugh; sometimes we weep—
So all the pulsing passions are
Compassed in the sweep.

Of what we are and what we feel—
Quit kicking, man! The blame,
If in the whirligig of chance
And time, you lose the game,
Is with the man who whiles his life
Uncomplainingly away.
Just laugh, old man; just dream and love;
Just live—and live today!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



THE WORKMAN'S IDEAL.

What does the workman want? He wants his
own.

His honest share of what his hands produce;
He craves no charity and begs no bone.
But only asks for freedom from abuse.

What does the workman want? He wants good
will,

But not at cost of justice and of life;
Not if it means that he must needs be still
While others rob his babies and his wife.

What does the workman want? He wants fair
play

And equal rights and equal chance for all
And privilege for none to steal and slay
Or force his weaker brother to the wall.

What does the workman want? He wants the
right

Against the vain traditions of the law,
Against the sophistries of age and might,
Against religion's oft mistaken awe.

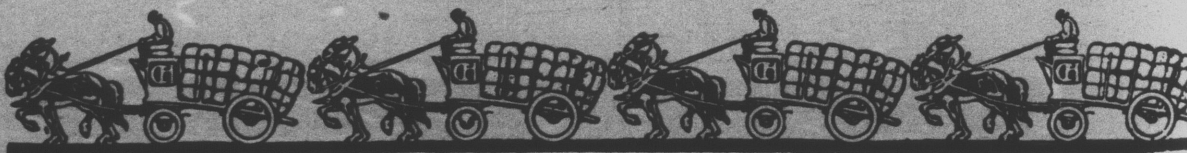
The workman wants the reign of common
sense;

He wants the true democracy of man,
Nor any patronage nor all pretense
Will hold him long to any other plan.

The common welfare is the workman's goal,
The common use of all the common wealth,
The common rights of every common soul
And common access to the springs of health.

And every man a workman by and by,
His own employer, his own king and priest,
Nor any rich or poor, nor low or high,
When all the world's monopolies have ceased.

—Robert Whitake.



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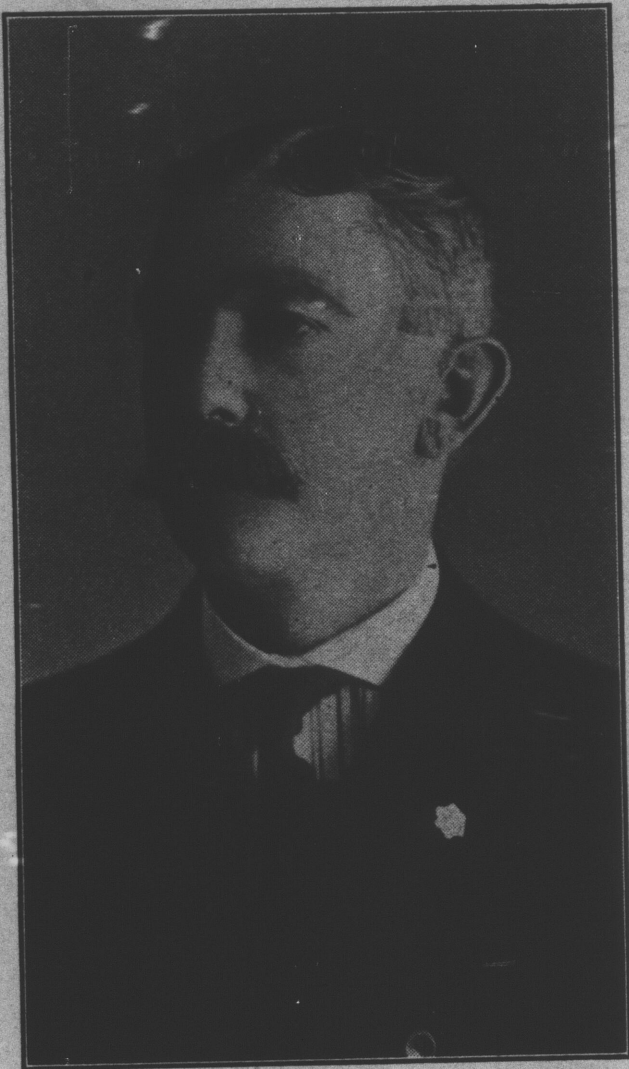
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PRINCIPLES OF LABOR MOVEMENT.

It can be truly said of the labor move-
ment, while it is sometimes classed in the
same sense as the trust and combine, its
success can not be realized through the
sacrifice of others, but can only be brought
about by bringing others up to the standard
aimed at. If we, through shortsightedness,
use our powers to depreciate the business of
the employer, it will naturally follow, and
in short order, that the same depreciation
will overtake us. The only safe basis of
operation in the labor combination is the
public interest, the employers' interest and
the workers' interest, and I feel it can be
safely said of the general labor movement
that the results so far achieved have had a
beneficial effect on society as a whole. It
is but natural from this viewpoint that
the trade unionist should think well of the
society that is elevating him intellectually,
and morally, besides enlarging his oppor-
tunities and broadening his horizon of use-
fulness. But back of this it can be said
that the Labor Union is not a matter of
choice with him, but rather a matter of
deep necessity; or, in other words, organi-
zation is forced on him. The trade union-
ists do not organize because they enjoy the
excitement of contention, or because they
particularly enjoy the expenditure of time,
energy and money necessary to the prosecu-

tion of the movement. They claim to be intelligent enough to know that if they don't stand together in this selfish age their interests will be sacrificed. They know they are being fleeced and victimized by a large part of industrial society, from the frenzied financiers down, and being possessed of this understanding, organization appeals to the worker strongly on the lines of assuming



DENNIS F. DONOVAN,
President Local No. 191, Boston, Mass.

the responsibility of extracting themselves from the selfishness of the age.

The concentration and power of wealth is steadily progressing. In the days of competition there was a constant struggle between different moneyed interests to overthrow each other. Now the monopolists do not fight one another, but pool their issues.

Consolidations in business have occurred creating separate monopolies, and the largest of these are now in the hands of Messrs.

Morgan, Rockefeller and their associates. These monopolies include the oil, anthracite coal, tin plate wire and steel trusts, the best iron mines and lake fleets, ocean liners, the important railroads divided into half a dozen consolidated groups, and the leading banks of New York and Chicago. The profits made from the street car and telephone monopolies in one city are invested in the same monopolies in other cities until many of these properties have fallen into a few hands.

A knowledge of these things is probably what inspired the late Senator Hoar to say in his address, introducing his anti-trust bill before the Senate:

"We are dealing with a real peril and not with a fanciful danger. I have been told, I have no doubt truly, that there is one individual in this country whose private fortune amounted some years ago to a thousand million dollars. There are others who are said to reckon their fortunes by the hundred millions.

"Now, suppose it to be true that the fortunes to which I have referred have, as I believe, been accumulated almost wholly in a period of thirty years. Suppose they happen to pass to a single heir. Is there anything to render it unlikely that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in thirty years, that if the country grow as we expect, still more, if it grow as we all think possible, that in the hands of the next possessors, or in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million, or the thousand million a thousand thousand million? Can not the capital that can control all the petroleum in the country by and by control all the coal? Can it not control the ocean-carrying trade and the railroad? Can it not buy up and hold in one man's grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great states, and the coal mines, and the silver mines, and copper mines?

"The power of consolidated wealth has already accomplished wonders in America. If it increases and is exercised without any legal restraint, who can foretell future results?"

Supposing, as Senator Hoar suggests, these hundreds of millions get into bad

hands. What irreparable damage might ensue. How easy a panic could be precipitated. The trust magnates may be worried themselves on this score. That is the reason, presumably, why they have got control of leading banks and already laid aside a fund to meet any money stringency.

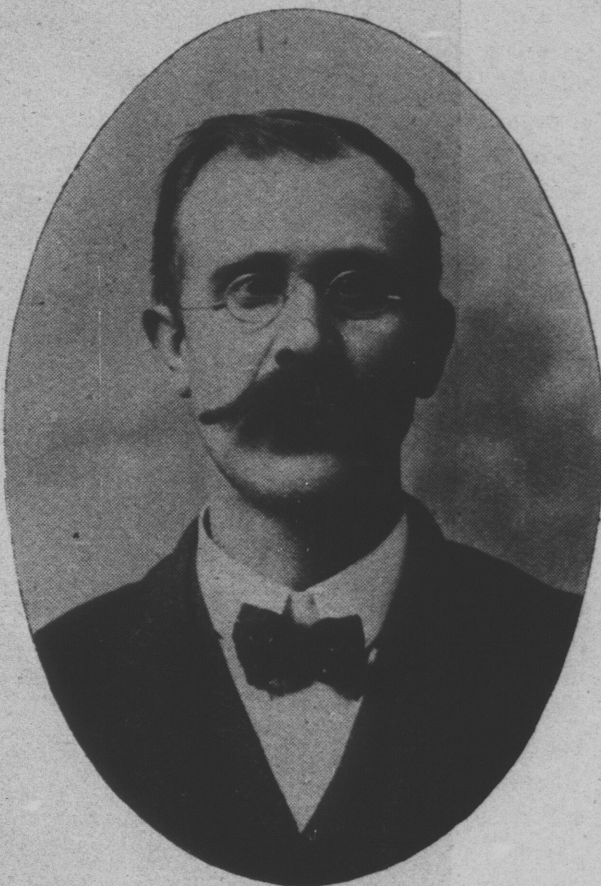
Some of these men, notably Mr. Morgan, have carried through daring projects in defiance of the best judgment and advice of their conservative associates. Supposing death should suddenly overtake any of these leaders, who is left with the brains and nerve to take his place? What could a degenerate or unscrupulous heir do? He could easily do what it has often been suggested Russell Sage could do—Mr. Sage could quadruple his profits if he suddenly withdrew his call funds from the money market and cause a panic. Only two or three leading banks have as many millions out on call as has Mr. Sage, and Mr. Sage is playing second fiddle to the Vanderbilts.

The present active discussion of the power of private wealth keeps alive the agitation for federal and municipal control and operation of public utilities. The question of the hour seems to be, shall our industries be controlled by a few men, to do with them as they like, or shall proper laws be passed "to insure justice to all, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity?"

Prof. Marshall, the English economist, has said: "Since the manual labor classes are four or five times as numerous as all other classes put together, it is not unlikely that more than half of the best natural genius that is born into the country belongs to them. If I were to advise the trade unionists, I would advise on the lines of locating the genius, make them managers, advise with them on all important moves, calmly deliberate and fully consider all matters affecting your interests, and the general interests, as they affect the public and the employing class. Method of this character will transform the human family through the changing of industrial conditions, and labor shall become a blessing, through which the poor, physically and mentally, deformed workers shall develop to a well-built, fully equipped manhood. With his hours reduced to the minimum,

the profits of his work increased to the maximum, he will become a man upon whom the honors and duties of civilization can safely rest. The reduction of the hours of labor is placing the lever of understanding under the humblest man, which will lift him up to the enjoyment of all opportunities of civilization, making him a better man in this world and in the world to come."

The labor classes can not afford to jeopardize their interests in radical move-



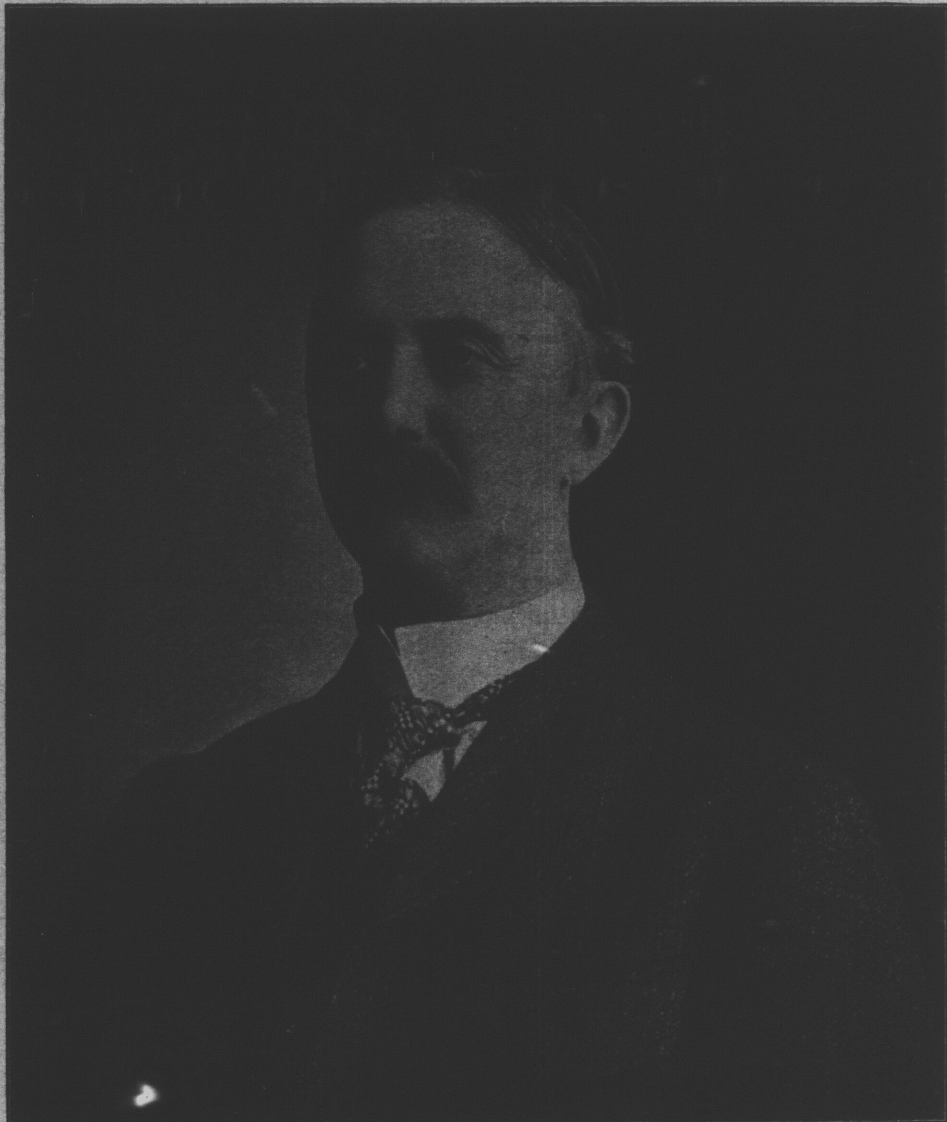
THOMAS E. NEWSOM,
Sec'y-Treas. Local No. 250, Indianapolis, Ind.

ments, neither can the employing class. We can not afford to fight where but a single interest is concerned, and here in this country, at least, we should be too intelligent to do so. We should safeguard the interests of our membership and the interests of general business by exercising every precaution, guarding against open rupture, working along the lines of conference rather than the exercise of might. We, from our experience, believe organization has much to do in preventing those disastrous affairs known as strikes. On these lines we must be more united than we

have been in the past, more agreeable to one another at our meetings, more broad-minded and charitable to our fellow men in our dealings with them, and more determined than ever in the protection of our own best interests.

Our policy should not be one of antagonism to our employers, but, on the contrary,

trust so they may steer the ship of labor clear of the danger spots which have threatened, and are still threatening destruction to the hopes of millions of the sturdy sons and daughters of toil. It will require concentrated action and the finest kind of management if the mission of the labor movement is to be realized. The movement



HUGH MCGEE,

President Local No. 705, Truck Drivers, Chicago, Ill.

to secure conferences with them, and, through negotiations, conciliations or arbitrations, bring about satisfactory results. A strike should not be resorted to, or a lockout ordered, until all other legitimate and honorable means have failed; but once called there should be no backing down until success is achieved. Work, and work hard, for that efficiency in management; put your leading minds in the positions of

must be put on a basis of defending itself, and its defense will only come through a disciplining of its forces and through a thorough appreciation of its principles. The two classes which this country depends upon in the matter of its future prosperity is the laboring class first, standing in close touch with the great middle class. This combination, properly aroused to the seriousness of the times and the facts

that they are the victims equally to the conniving practices of the "money mad" class, would change the spirit of contention as exercised in many cases today to a cementing of this great force, to whose efforts in the past our country owes its greatness and the standing we have with the other nations of the earth. One of the amusing things, if it were not as serious as it is, is to see the "agent" of the millionaire class organizing the "individualist" in business life in opposition to the working class, with the understanding that as long as this division can be maintained, the privileged few are safe to practice the extortion act and continue their work of narrowing opportunities. The individualist in business life today who sets himself the task of levying down labor interests wants to look forward and calculate how long it will be, if this question of monopoly is not regulated, before the grip of this power will fasten on his particular line and through this do with him what is being done with many of his kind, force him into the position of a laborer of one kind or another, if fitted, if not, probably into the position of a dependent.

Monopoly has depreciated opportunities from the professions down. The demand of the laborer is for a change of conditions, and the solution of the problem will show that the extremes of wealth and poverty are curses, not benefits. To these extremes are responsible the present unrest, and the time is not far off when society will have to choose between "God" and "mammon," and in this choice will come the need of moral instructions. The labor movement has not been lax in this particular. The educational advance made by the mechanical and laboring classes in the United States since the conception of the present labor movement is one of the best accomplishments produced. The skill and tact displayed in the organizing work of concentrating about three millions of the country's workers and bringing them to a realizing basis of the need of a higher morality represents a wonderful accomplishment. The moral instruction of the trade unions is showing its effect among the workers. The movement as it leads up to better and better understanding of the ways and means whereby less and less of injustice can be

charged to the method and usage as exercised in handling the great trust imposed on them. As the responsible element in society whose duty it is to see that the advance of the human family shall be brought about on high moral grounds, representing in the onward march the drawing nearer and nearer to the ideal state as represented in the prophecy—the kingdom on earth. The principles underlying the labor movement are all moral questions. The short-hour plank is both a moral and business proposition as it deals both with the elevation of the individual and also introduces a distribution of the blessings afforded by the genius of invention. It does away, logically carried out, with the possible discrimination against old age. Its principles conform to the constitution of our country in the declaration which prescribes life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A fluctuating condition of industry destroys life, robs the worker of his liberty, and sets him hunting for happiness. Its claim is backed by the truism that a man is a better man morally and from any other viewpoint, steadily employed, than he is under enforced idleness; when we stop to consider the sacrifices of morals responsible to idleness, the destruction of life, the debasement of the individual from so many standpoints, we can partially understand the far reaching effect that a condition industrially regulated down to a basis that would afford work for all without any of the discriminating policies of the times would have on the morals of the human family.

Yes, its effect is traceable through society as a whole. Yet with all the humanity contained in this proposition, that aims relief for the toiler whose years of service is represented in his bent form, his gray hairs and diminished sight, we find the money-worshipping class rolling up the obstacles in their attempt to stop the operation of the privileges represented in this humane move. There is no sentiment in theirs. Nor is there any morality, either. We are advised to apply the Golden Rule to our methods, and I think it is safe to say that the labor movement is prepared to endorse and apply the suggestion. But how about the other side, whose methods and operations are being aired to the extent of giving to society as a whole an un-

derstanding that precludes the possibility of the application of any honest or fair means, as far as corporate interests are concerned, through which justice could act as a conciliator or arbitrator to the unrestful and dissatisfied conditions of the times. With the combines and trust employers, the uppermost principle is "the survival of the fittest;" the principle of the big fish eating up the little fish, and the laboring class being looked on as the small fish, these great man-eating sharks, politely called "captains of industry," are satisfying their expanding appetites in devouring them. The "greed" for money is the country's greatest "peril," and this appetite for gold seems to grow. No amount, however great, satisfies the aspirant. Millions are piled on top of millions, and still the work of extortion goes on. The starving into submission of all who dare to pit strength with them is the amusing tactics employed in bringing labor to appreciate the power that be. There are none of the principles as contained in the Golden Rule represented in the practices of these great industrial societies as representing capital.

In this money-mad age, the age of scheming and flim-flam games, the age of wild speculation, the age where unscrupulous sharpers fleece the people of moderate means through practices that are conceived in the brain of the cunning, unscrupulous rogues, going as far as using the United States mails to further their notorious and incriminating practices,—under a reign of this kind the labor movement again shows its necessity in furnishing an understanding to those who are the victims, sufficient that they may mend their ways, through the knowledge that honest and legitimate means are the only safe and sure way to success.

Yes, my friends, through the onward conditions, as made possible by the workers' society, life is becoming more attractive through an enlarged knowledge of things; more pleasing through the increased opportunities afforded from work-shop drudgery through lesser hours of toil and enlarged opportunities for work; more independence on the ground of extended wages, making it possible to live up to the duties of life in a more manly way, furnishing enlarged opportunities for home life and the responsibilities attached thereto; gratifying, that la-

bor organization has forced labor questions to the front in national as well as state legislation. It has taught the workingman to know his interests, and he has demonstrated a way at the recent Massachusetts state election to have this interest attended to. Organized labor struck at the evils of child labor; it has changed the filling of factories and mills to the filling of schools and playsteads. Woman life has broadened under the beneficent influence of the wage earners' movement. It has revealed to the worker his power and responsibilities as a citizen, and these things have impressed public men with a wholesome respect for the opinions of the bone and sinew of the land. The continuing of this work on the lines through which this progress became possible will permit us to voice the sentiment of the poet in the following:

The world is growing better,
No matter what they say,—
The light is shining brighter
In one refulgent ray;
And though deceivers murmur
And turn another way,
Yet still the world grows better
And better every day.
—Wm. J. Shields in *The Carpenter*.



THE VOICE OF DUTY.

Wake, arise, be up and doing,
For the time is swiftly going,
And there's work to do;
'Tis the voice of Duty calling,
And the message, clearly falling,
Reaches unto you.

Stand not idle and uncaring
In the midst of burden-bearing—
There is work for you;
Where so many hearts are aching,
Weary almost unto breaking,
There is work to do.

Where so many tears are falling,
Souls for sympathy are calling—
They appeal to you;
Wake, arouse from idle dreaming,
In a world with labor teeming—
There's some task for you.

Unto good works without number
Duty calls the souls who slumber—
There is work to do.
Be not like the sluggard sleeping
Through the sowing and the reaping—
There is work for you.

While the time is swiftly going,
Make at least a worthy showing
On the work for you.
Wait no longer for beginning—
Learn that idleness is sinning—
There's so much to do.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.



Secretary-Treasurer's Page



THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Local Unions. Greeting:

Acting in conformity with Section 5 of our Constitution, you are hereby notified that the Third Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will convene in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, August 7, 1905, at 10:00 a. m., for the purpose of considering such business as may legally come before it. You are therefore instructed to proceed to elect delegates to represent your local union at said Convention, in accordance with our International laws.

Basis of Representation—Section 6. "Each local union having two hundred members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for each additional two hundred members, or majority fraction thereof, and in no case shall a delegate have more than one vote. No proxy votes will be allowed."

Section 9. "Each local union shall pay the expenses of its delegate to the Annual Convention. All moneys due the International Brotherhood, whether per capita tax or otherwise, must be received by the General Secretary-Treasurer at least three days before the opening of the Convention, or the delegates will not be seated." Also see Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 pertaining to conventions and representation.

The different passenger associations in the territories from which the delegates will come, except the Transcontinental or Pacific Coast Association, have authorized a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan, which means that full fare will be charged going, and one-third fare, plus 25 cents, for validation of return. We have been unable to secure a rate from the Transcontinental Association, as they refuse to join the other associations in meetings of this kind. Delegates should see that they are given a certificate, so that they can secure the return passage for one-third fare.

The delegates will be duly notified through

the columns of The Magazine for July of the hall in which the Convention will meet, also hotel accommodations.

Trusting your union will be represented at this Convention, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. L. TURLEY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.



CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS.

Notice to Delegates:

The auditorium of the Odd Fellows' Temple in Philadelphia has been secured as the meeting place for the Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This is a large and commodious hall, with a seating capacity of about 800, located on the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, in the central part of the city, about three blocks from the Pennsylvania depot and about four blocks from the Reading.

Hotel arrangements are as follows: The headquarters has been located at the New Bingham Hotel, on the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, about four blocks from the Pennsylvania depot and about three from the Reading. It is also only about four or five blocks from the convention hall. This hotel has a capacity for caring for the entire delegation. Rates of \$1.00 per day, European, have been secured. They have a cafe in connection, where meals will be served at reasonable prices.

A rate of \$2.00 per day, American plan, and \$1.00 per day, European, has been secured at the Windsor Hotel, 1217-1231 Filbert street. Those desiring the American plan will find it convenient to stop at the Windsor.

Rates of \$2.00 per day, American and 75 cents per day, European plan, have also been secured at the Columbia Hotel, 111 N. Broad street. This hotel is located next door to the Odd Fellows' Temple, where the Convention will be held. While in Philadelphia, making arrangements for the Convention, I stopped at the Columbia and found Mr. O'Neill an affable and genial

gentleman, and entitled to the patronage of our delegates.

I also desire to express my appreciation for the services rendered me by the local committee, composed of Brothers McManus and Maguire, who labored with me incessantly during my stay in that city, arranging the details for our Convention.

Fraternally,

E. L. TURLEY, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Local Unions are requested to forward credentials for their delegates to headquarters at once so that the roll for the Convention can be prepared.



LIST OF DELEGATES RECEIVED TO DATE.

- L. U. No. 14—John Cahill.
- L. U. No. 17—Walter J. Gibbons, George O'Neil, John Henry, Thomas Doherty, John Lahey, Michael Ryan.
- L. U. No. 20—Steve D. Perkins.
- L. U. No. 28—Barney F. O'Neill.
- L. U. No. 42—Martin H. Brown.
- L. U. No. 43—N. W. Evans.
- L. U. No. 52—Geo. R. Richardson.
- L. U. No. 62—Harvey Eddy.
- L. U. No. 63—James Welch.
- L. U. No. 71—Benj. Keegan.
- L. U. No. 75—Seymour Gisinger.
- L. U. No. 77—Ed. Connell.
- L. U. No. 112—Peter J. Donaghue.
- L. U. No. 120—John Geary.
- L. U. No. 129—B. F. Williams.
- L. U. No. 164—J. E. Longstreet.
- L. U. No. 166—H. L. Graves.
- L. U. No. 178—Elmer E. Bisel.
- L. U. No. 226—Alexander Dijean.
- L. U. No. 239—W. H. Weightman.
- L. U. No. 250—Chas. Reid.
- L. U. No. 254—H. H. Nash.
- L. U. No. 304—George H. Mastin.
- L. U. No. 342—Richard F. Early.
- L. U. No. 343—Thomas J. Minehan.
- L. U. No. 345—Robert W. Bacon.
- L. U. No. 405—William E. Pearson.
- L. U. No. 416—Alex. A. Maguire.
- L. U. No. 475—William J. Casey.
- L. U. No. 518—E. L. Rook.
- L. U. No. 537—Anton J. Hermann.
- L. U. No. 548—Michael J. Dunn.
- L. U. No. 550—Edward Hugenard.
- L. U. No. 553—William Doris, Edward F. Feely, Michael Cashill.
- L. U. No. 573—Wm. H. Hartman.
- L. U. No. 584—Alfred Sager.
- L. U. No. 605—Patrick McGill.
- L. U. No. 607—James Gill, Patrick J. McDermott, Geo. W. Cole, Edward Kelly, John P. Daly, Wm. H. Ashton, James Kenney.
- L. U. No. 644—Bert Fowler.
- L. U. No. 645—Thomas O'Keefe.
- L. U. No. 654—William Delaney, Thomas Clark, George W. Prescott, Wm. Goetz.
- L. U. No. 700—John Downey, A. L. St. Clair.
- L. U. No. 705—Al. Folk, John White, Harry Hanson, Wm. McWade, John Doody, John Reuter, Al Anderson, Geo. Vaughan, Jas. Flanagan, Wm. O'Hara, Tom Farrell, Richard Morley, Tom Shea, John J. Flannigan, John Butler, Thos. Donahee, Barney Tracy, John O'Hearn, Hugh McGee, Patrick Cusick, John H. McCarthy, Jerry McCarthy, John J. O'Connor, Thomas McCormick, Daniel Furman.
- L. U. No. 706—A. L. Hartmann, Alfred Spencer.
- L. U. No. 707—James Gilbert, John B. Casey.
- L. U. No. 708—Valentine Hoffman, Abraham Wolf, Wm. Crawford, James McCaffery, Dennis Crane, Thos. F. Gallagher, Phil Gerold.
- L. U. No. 710—Geo. F. Golden, Chas. Cockels, John McFadden.
- L. U. No. 711—Coony R. Gary, L. B. Beebe, A. W. Krause.
- L. U. No. 714—And. McLaughlin.
- L. U. No. 716—Chas. Schroeder, Henry Pieske, Patrick McMahon, James Murphy.
- L. U. No. 719—Ed. Moore, Jeremiah Murphy, Daniel O'Donnell, Fred Herndt, Robert Abels.
- L. U. No. 722—A. J. Reed, Henry C. Meyers, Chas. A. Cott.
- L. U. No. 725—J. Cunningham, P. J. Hisler, B. F. Miller, G. A. Hisler, Harry Lapp.
- L. U. No. 731—Edw. Murphy, Wm. Murphy, Richard Quinn.
- L. U. No. 732—Gus Koop, Wm. Kenna.
- L. U. No. 734—O. P. Kirkwood.
- L. U. No. 738—Harry Smith.
- L. U. No. 739—James Mahoney.
- L. U. No. 742—Joe Yager, Nick. Paulin.
- L. U. No. 744—M. Murphy, W. L. Weber, Thos. Barry.
- L. U. No. 746—Tim. Mitchell.
- L. U. No. 748—Martin McGraw, Barney Prost, James Kellehan, E. E. Waters.
- L. U. No. 751—Andrew Hanson.
- L. U. No. 753—G. W. Briggs, W. A. Neer, S. C. Summner.

L. U. No. 754—C. J. McPherson.
L. U. No. 755—Jesse W. Carder.
L. U. No. 756—C. G. Hardy.
L. U. No. 772—C. F. Deem.
L. U. No. 819—Edmund Turner.



WASHBURN-CROSBY IS STILL UN-FAIR TO LABOR.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9, 1905.

A. E. Kellington, general secretary of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' Union of this city, in an interview today, stated most positively that the name of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, was still on the "We do not patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. This firm has stooped to every means known to modern scheming to circulate among the members of union labor the report that the boycott was off.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went to Minneapolis and gave the matter careful investigation. It was proven conclusively that the boycott against the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company was most effective. Letters from every portion of the United States were produced to show that union labor is doing its duty. The mills are turning out very little flour, and, while the support of the Parryites is pledged to the unfair firm, this is not helping them to any great extent.

If union labor will but continue its support so nobly given to the mill employes, it will not take much longer to force this haughty, arbitrary and arrogant firm to treat with union labor in a respectable manner.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FLOUR AND CEREAL MILL EMPLOYES.



THE NON-UNION UNION MAN.

One of the most perplexing problems labor organizations have to contend with is the non-union union man; he is the individual who, although a member of a union, is continually behind in his dues, always abstains from attending meetings, is continually finding fault with officers, method of conducting meetings, etc., and is a member only through force of circumstances; that is, he is compelled to remain in the fold simply because it is the only means through which

he can obtain the prevailing scale of wages, and for that reason only is he willing to be known as a union man. It is this element that give all organizations a great amount of trouble and annoyance; they fail to attend meetings and therefore are neglecting to avail themselves of any or all opportunities of remedying their fancied grievances or enlightenment on any of the subjects beneficial to themselves or their trade.

They are unwilling to help to do their share of the work of organization, but are always ready to accept the profits that others have striven for; they fail to recognize the many benefits obtained by organization, but seize on every trivial mistake by either officers or organization to proclaim its weakness.

Labor papers or articles are never read; in fact, they prefer to remain in ignorance of that which is most profitable to them; their time is devoted to other organizations, social and fraternal, to the neglect of that one which affords them the means of supporting all the other sources of interest and amusement, as the case may be. It is this factor in our trades that the energy of our workers is being taxed the most to overcome, to secure the attention and interest of the indifferent member, and every union has adopted various ideas to do it. The scheme that would benefit in one locality would not operate in another, so that at all times new plans have to be placed in operation to induce the non-union union man to avail himself of an education that will always be of a benefit to him. It may not be amiss here to ask of all organizations to make special efforts to have this class of people to attend meetings, to interest themselves, set aside one meeting night at least every three months and induce these people to attend, have good speakers to address them, invite them to air their fancied or real grievances, be lenient with them; remember that they are lacking in trade union experience; try to educate them; teach them that organization is to benefit, not to injure, them; that's what it is established for; it is not created for any single one or any set of individuals, but for all; it is not in existence to do injury to either employer or employe, but to advance even the one who is retarding its progress—the non-union union man.—Tobacco Worker.



MISCELLANEOUS



JAPAN AS A FIRST RATE POWER.

No one can doubt now that, by the extinction of Russia's far Eastern navy, Japan has become in the broadest and truest sense the first rate power of the far East. Into her hands the fortunes of war have given force of a magnitude never before held in the history of the world by an Oriental nation. Some of us who sympathize ardently with the aspirations of this young nation, see in this sudden rise of a new world power benefits alone. Church workers tell us that they have high hopes of Christianizing Japan; commercial agents would have us believe that American manufactures are to be sold in large quantities in the new markets created by the war; dealers in railroad supplies, in munitions of war and in food and other necessities for armies are jubilant at the success with which great quantities of these contraband goods have been hurried by private enterprise across the Pacific and sold at high prices. The more enthusiastic among the sympathizers with Japan have even ventured to couple the name of the United States with that of England as Japan's ally, and have pictured a happy condition in which these three nations should work together for the open door throughout the Orient—in Korea and Manchuria no less than in China.

There is another side to the picture; its extreme is represented by those who talk of "the yellow peril," some without at all understanding what Japan has been doing in the far East in the last few years. There are others who know Japan more or less well, and who deprecate the unrestrained enthusiasm about Japan's victories, because they know that many of the nice things said about the little brown people are not true.

The enthusiasts about Japan, for instance, would be inclined to make much of a recent dispatch which told how the Japanese had subscribed \$5,000 to the fund for the relief of sufferers by earthquake in India. The money was collected

by the Jiji Shimpō, a newspaper of Tokio, which, sending it, expressed sympathy for the people of India, "her well-beloved ally." On the surface, this is altogether admirable, but how many who will add this benefaction to the long list of deeds which they deem marks Japan as a highly civilized nation, have knowledge of Japan's real attitude toward the other Oriental countries. In a recent speech the president of the Japanese house of peers said:

"The sacred duty is incumbent upon us as the leading state of Asiatic progress to stretch a helping hand to China, India, Korea, to all the Asiatics who have confidence in us, and who are capable of civilization. As their most powerful friend, we desire them all to be free from the yoke which Europe has placed upon them, and that they may thereby prove to the world that the Orient is capable of measuring swords with the Occident on any field of battle."

There is nothing uncertain about such a declaration of principles as this. The "helping hand" of Japan has been stretched out in Korea and that country is now practically Japan's. In China already Japan's naval and military officers are at work in an attempt to organize that Chinese army which in its present undrilled, ignorant state, is formidable in nothing but its numbers.

But long before there is a possibility of a conflict between Japan and any other Occidental nation on the field of battle—that is, unless some unforeseen complications should arise out of the present struggle—there must be a bitter contest in the commercial field, and if observers in Japan are to be believed, as against those well-wishers of Japan who see nothing but good in her, the contest will be an unfair one from the start. In a recent article in the *World's Work*, Mr. J. Gordon Smith of the *London Morning Post*, tells how the Japanese are closing what few trade doors in Manchuria were open under the

Russians. The Chinese merchants of Tien Tsin and other populous centers of northern China see already the domination of Manchurian trade by the Japanese. One may say this shutting out of the Chinese trade does not affect us, but it does. These Chinese merchants sell American goods, which are being shut out of the market by Japanese goods.

The essential thing in Manchurian, indeed, in Chinese trade generally, is cheapness. Manchuria imports sugar, silk, tobacco, old iron, kerosene, oil, matches and many American manufactured wares. American tinned meats, tinned cream, drills and cottons, liquor, tobacco, tooth powder, lacing and so on were finding big sale. Now all these things are on sale in Manchuria in the places occupied by the Japanese, but they are manufactured in Japan, the labels bearing the names of American makers imitated, the packages imitated and the contents—whatever the Japanese choose to substitute for the genuine article. Mr. Smith tells of "Colgate's White Rose Tooth Powder," sold in the trail of the Japanese armies in Manchuria bearing this label:

"These Teeth Powders is beSt for Leev-ing Teeth-ache."

Cigarettes made in Japan bear rank imitations of American trademarks; brandy, sold by the Japanese, bears the brand of French makers, the labels printed in Japan. Bottles of alleged imported beer bear this inscription: "The efficacy of this beer is to give the health and especially the strength for stomach. The flavour is so sweet and simple that not injure for much drink." This, of course, could not impose on a white man, but to the Chinese and the Manchus and even to the Japanese themselves these goods appeal as being of foreign manufacture.

Machinery sent to Japan is copied and reproduced. The best known make of typewriters can be bought in Japan, bearing the name of the American makers, when the whole thing is made over there; they imitate "Crookes tubes" for X-ray experiments, electric lamps, bicycles, American cottons, and so on. There is no protection for a trademark in Japan. The American who introduces his goods and makes them known is simply doing the

advance work for some Japanese imitator who shall reap the reward of his advertising. Basil Hall Chamberlain, who has lived in Japan for years and who knows the people better than most, says:

"Peculiarly vague are his (the Japanese) ideas of such matters as punctuality, regard for truth, the keeping of a promise. Their ambition is now to oust the alien altogether by obtaining exclusive control of the markets which he opened for them. The chief check to this ambition lies in the want of probity already alluded to, and in the careless levity which prevents them from improving or even maintaining the standard of excellence of their products."

But in the early trade to be gained in the new Manchuria the standard of excellence is less to be considered than cheapness, and the Japanese can imitate almost any American goods and sell the imitation at less than half price.

These things are not mentioned simply to arraign the Japanese or to detract from the splendid record they have made in the present war. But amid all the chorus of praise, most of it blindly accorded, it is fitting that the other side of the Japanese character should be known, for in the future it is pretty certain that one way or another we, as a nation, shall be thrown into closer communication with Japan. There are men in Japan who bitterly decry the false ideas, as they assert, of Japanese internal affairs current in this country since the outbreak of war. There is Kiichi Kaneko, for instance, a student at Harvard, who obtained his primary education at the Yokohama mission school, and who is now specially engaged in the study of sociology. He declares emphatically that so far from having any civilization of her own, what Japan has made of herself is the total result of the foreign influence she has enjoyed.

It is a favorite assertion of the Japanese lecturers and such writers and speakers as Baron K. Suematsu and Baron K. Kaneko, both of whom are accredited representatives of the Japanese government sent out to encourage the cordial feeling toward Japan, that Japan has no saloons; but the shops where beer and sake is sold,

called "Sakaya" and the "Machial," are, according to Mr. Kaneko, "very much worse than American saloons." Then take the labor question in Japan. The editor of the *Tokio Labor World* declares that the average family in Japan earns twenty-five cents a day; skilled mechanics get no more than fifty sen a day. Street car drivers and conductors get from ten to twelve yen a month. In January, 1904, there were hundreds of unemployed walking the streets of Tokio, and when the postoffice wanted thirty carriers seven hundred men applied.

We know, or affect to know, much about the strict censorship in Russia; there is little liberty of speech or freedom of the press in Japan. A newspaper in Tokio criticised the land tax; two months in jail for its editor. A socialist meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall of Tokio, but before the first speaker could address the thousand people assembled the meeting was dispersed by the police. This happened last November. And Mr. Kaneko, in concluding his article, writes:

"I would ask you to keep in mind the fact that the things which you are learning about Japan through your daily papers, public lectures and various magazines and books, are not at all true pictures of that country; they are misleading because partial in character; they never tell you how the common people are struggling, how the high-minded are suffering, how the working men are leading their miserable lives under the present system of society."

There, then, are some glimpses of the other side of the picture; they are worth consideration simply because Japan is beginning to take rank as a first rate power. She is spreading out; her people populate the Sandwich Islands so thickly that a recent strike there of Japanese labor paralyzed industry for a time; Japanese immigration to Australia has become so enormous that that commonwealth is devising laws to restrict it; on the Pacific coast of our own country the question of Japanese labor is becoming acute. It is evident that in the years to come, with or without our own desire, we are destined to come into closer contact with this success-

ful and highly-organized power of the far East, and whatever our prepossessions may be, whatever our sympathies, our rejoicings at her victories over her grim and sullen opponent, it is not amiss for us to know her better; to study her impartially and to be prepared to meet her competition in trades, industries and manufactures which are necessary for the welfare of our own people.—*The Indianapolis News.*



LABOR COMBINATION.

The following extracts from an article by Professor John Bascom, of Williams College, on "The Right of Labor" are taken from the *Iron Molders' Journal*:

The results of individual and irresponsible power in business have not been fortunate, whether we look at the restless, speculative and unsympathetic temper of management or at the disasters which it scatters in the community or at the overtopping claims and oppressive wealth which it gives rise to in the form of trusts. With workmen kept in a dependent position the transition is not far or difficult to a neglect of all interests save those which the manager has under consideration. Special production, special franchises, a special control of the instruments of commerce, enhanced by extended combination, at length give a monopoly of advantages which threaten the overthrow of all equality of rights in the economic world. It has been justly said that the combination of workmen is the first line of defense against the march of a tyrannical few toward a commercial conquest of the world. We may well recognize the social value of this movement of workmen to establish for themselves an economic footing and to secure a real partnership in the wealth-creating process.

An essential step in the organic growth of the community is the combination of labor. Singly the employes can make no terms with the employer. He is easily pushed from the shore, like a spent swimmer. When workmen stand together in recognition of the fact that labor is a primary constituent in all production they have a position from which they can make a contract with capital in defense of mutual rights.

The limit of business activity is bankruptcy; the limit of labor is bare subsistence. A minimum wage would arrest both

forms of decay at an earlier stage. A minimum wage leaves the ordinary standards of life unassailed. The workmen may as well stop while life is endurable as be compelled to stop when it becomes unendurable. The recovery from the one position is effected more speedily and with less loss than from the other. Overproduction has gone further, the price of commodities has fallen lower, when the downward movement has been left to complete itself at the expense of the laborer. The rallying process becomes painful and partial. The standard of life is reduced, and the workman lapses into stolidity as one who bears burdens he cannot lighten. Civilization thus becomes a crushing weight.

The primary source of the trouble is an overcrowded labor market. Yet the weakness which is incident to numbers makes itself felt through separate action. Barbarians are easily defeated because they are not trained to act together. Let workmen take thoughtful and deliberate counsel, and the labor market will take on a new appearance. It is not the mere fact of numbers that occasions the difficulty any more than it is the swarm of savages that occasions the slaughter.

As long as we allow the disasters of our productive life to fall on one class and its gains accrue to another we shall have extreme severity, and extreme poverty begets and rebegets itself.

In pursuing his purposes by the legitimate means of combination, a method which is the secret of civilization, the workman has made some mistakes. This was unavoidable and has been partly due to his overlack of experience and partly to the unreasonable opposition he has encountered. It is said that he has lost interest in labor and in many ways retards its speedy accomplishment.

The labor movement has been the occasion of able, sustained and fair-minded leadership. If conference is welcome and real grievances are pointed out the workmen will not be the last to correct them. The superiority of leadership and reasonableness in advancing claims was very manifest in the coal strike.

The intelligent non-union laborer directly involved in a strike frequently recognizes this dependence of interests in employees and

makes common cause with the union. It is the soundness of the underlying principle which has sustained trade unions and carried them forward in face of the opposition of employers, of the indifference of the community and of a majority of their own class.

In a discussion of this question with a judge of the United States court he remarked, "If a man is willing to work and an employer is willing to have him work, I do not see why these facts do not settle the question." They do settle the question so far as existing law is concerned and open the question so far as fitting relation of productive classes is concerned. The settlement assumes that workmen can make and enforce no contract; that they are subject to the will of the employer and beyond the protection of the law. The law and the administration of the law and the action of the non-union man under the law, when they oppose themselves to a fundamental right in a great class, are one and all hostile to democratic society. We can secure no organic completeness in society till every part ministers to every other part in reciprocal advantages. It is on this claim that the rights of labor rest.



LIGHT ON CORRUPTION IN BUSINESS MAKES UNIONISM BRIGHT.

Herbert N. Carson, whose vigorous pen has been making the corrupt manipulators of the great trusts wince, making an excellent comparison between the methods of trades unions and commercial institutions exercising quasi-public functions. Following is the article:

If Lawson and Folk and Steffens and Miss Tarbell keep up the race, the only clean, respectable institution left in the country will be trade unionism.

By the time Miss Tarbell got through with the Standard Oil Trust, it hadn't a shred of decency left. The criminal word "plunder" was written all over it. She proved it to be a gigantic pyramid of loot and wreckage. The popular opinion of Rockefeller to-day is not that he is an organizer, but a conspirator.

Where she dropped the story Lawson has picked it up. He doesn't write from the outside, like Miss Tarbell. He is an insider and knows more about the tricks of monopoly. According to him, the whole gang of

Wall street millionaires, from Morgan down to Addicks, is nothing but a crowd of "sure thing" gamblers and gold-brick swindlers.

Even the demi-gods of insurance, who have been sitting in the topmost peak of respectability, wearing halos and pretending to be the protectors of widows and orphans, are accused of being runners for Wall street gambling concerns.

Folk and Steffens are busy painting the word "graft" on the leading business men of American cities. If what they say is true, our corrupt politicians are only the hired burglars of our Chamber of Commerce. They are sent into public office to hand out special privileges, just as a boy is sent into a back window by a housebreaker to hand out the silverware.

Now, what do you think would happen if all of these charges had been against labor unions? Give Gompers the reputation of Addicks, and how long would he be left at liberty? Give John Mitchell the black record of John D. Rockefeller, and what would the Coal Trust do to him in its righteous wrath?

If what is now being proved against the Beef Trust were proved against the American Federation of Labor, Congress would hold a special session and wipe it out of existence. Every pulpiteer in our forty-seven States would roar his indignation, and the W. C. T. U. would send in petitions against unionism ten miles long.

Suppose that the criminals who were dug up in St. Louis by Folk had all been trade union officials, do you think they would have escaped punishment so easily? Every one of them would be to-day behind the bars.

Suppose that the death ship, General Slocum, had belonged to the Shipbuilders' Union, don't you think some one would have been punished for those 1,020 deaths? Suppose the Iroquois Theater had belonged to the Carpenters' Union, do you think such a tragedy would have ended up in a general whitewashing?

The fact is that the trade unionists have to live up to a higher standard of morality than any other class of citizens. They are under the law, not over it, like the trusts and the judges and the lawyers and the politicians. If they make one slip, down comes the net and they are caught. You may be sure that when labor leaders are at large, it

is because they have a right to be left alone. The same cannot be said of many millionaires.

Do you know that union officials handle millions of dollars every year, yet how seldom do you hear of any dishonest? The Molders' Union alone last year had an income of over \$650,000, and everything right to a penny.

The present Treasurer of the Bricklayers' Union has held the job since before most of the members were born, and never had a cent go astray. These are not exceptions, but simply show the general rule.

In money matters the record of trade unionism is better than that of the banks or insurance companies. Did you ever hear of a union losing its funds by backing a Wall street game? Do you know one labor organization that lost money in Steel preferred or Amalgamated Copper? Did you ever hear of a trade union capitalizing at \$50,000,000 and selling the stock to its members? Can you name one prominent labor leader who has ever been caught in such dirty and disreputable finance as the Shipbuilding Trust, promoted by that anti-unionist, Charles M. Schwab?

In all the probing of political corruption that has been going on in the past few years, have you heard of any trade union that has been bribing Legislatures and stealing franchises? Not one. There isn't a church in the United States that has a clearer reputation in this respect. Have you ever read of a divorce scandal in the trade union circles?

There is no cleaner or more honorable piece of cardboard in the country than a paid-up union card. No corporation charter or professional diploma can compare with it. The man who belongs to a union can hold his head high and say, "I belong to a straight crowd of men who want nothing but what belongs to them."

Both mentally and morally the skilled union worker of America can take his stand with the best. Nothing but modesty keeps him down. A few days before he died John Swinton, that noble champion of wage workers, said in a public meeting:

"I am free to say, after mingling for a lifetime with men of all sorts and conditions, from Wall street and Herald Square to the Santa Fe River and Pike's Peak, that

the working men's unions contain plenty of members whose mental caliber is equal to that of the more prominent men in business or finance."

I am not saying that labor leaders are stained glass angels, or that trade unions never make mistakes and never do wrong. But I do say that when you compare unions and its leaders with capitalism and its leaders, unionism will take the prize from any fair-minded jury. And long after capitalism has gone to its fall unionism will be on top of the earth and carrying on a better business in a better way. That's all.



FOR WAR OR FOR BUSINESS.

Ray Stannard Baker, in McClure's Magazine, divides employers' associations into two classes, "for war" or "for business"—as factors in the "amazing storm of opposition and organization against labor unionism." "First," he says, "these organizations which propose to fight the unions. Their leaders emphasize the fact that industry is war. Second, those which seek to deal with the unions. Their leaders emphasize the fact that industry is business. The two classes of associations are singularly like the two classes of unions. The new association, like the new union, springs into existence with great enthusiasm, vehemently airs its grievances, bitterly arraigns the other side, pays its dues reluctantly, usually wishes to fight immediately and chafes because results are not more rapidly forthcoming. But gradually the association, as well as the union, begins to overlook the inevitable annoyance; it learns that the strike and lockout, instead of being its prime object of organization, are really the reluctant weapons of last resort; it discovers, finally, that the labor problem cannot be settled over night, nor by sulphurous speech-making, nor by violent methods; that it requires long decency on both sides."

In reviewing the methods of these new belligerent organizations and comparing their use of the sympathetic lockout with the union's use of the sympathetic strike, along with the same use of the boycott and feeling against "scab" both in the ranks of capital and of labor, Mr. Baker points out the tendency of these new employers' associations to pass from the excitable, irritable class into the other class which recognizes the

fact that industry is business; that employers are merely purchasers of labor, and that employes are merely sellers of labor; that in this relation their interests are not identical, but virtually antagonistic, though not necessarily antagonistic to the point that it would be to the interest of either party to fight the other. As Mr. Baker concludes:

"The condition at present most favorable to industry would seem to be one of strong, well-disciplined, reasonable organization on both sides. A great disparity of strength always means the abuse of power by the more vigorous organizations; but the prime object should be peace. The same qualities of fair dealing, honesty and personal contract required in business generally are equally necessary in buying and selling labor—a transaction which is, after all, neither sentiment nor warfare nor speechifying, but business."—Broom Maker.



SPIRIT OF CONSERVATISM.

We believe that the spirit of conservatism is having a rapid and permanent growth in the organization of the country, and that there is to be a sincere effort made to gain back the public sympathy which a few years ago was so freely extended to the unions in their struggles with employers, and which sympathy has to some extent at least been forfeited by the unwise and too radical actions of some of the newer organizations. We believe the time has come for plain speaking and to raise a warning voice against any action which is not based upon the strictest justice and the wisest counsel. It is a fact which all students of the labor question realize, that most of the trouble in the ranks of organized labor is brought about through the action of some comparatively young organization which is not satisfied to wait patiently until time and thorough organization has brought them better conditions, but expects to demand and enforce the conditions which older organizations have only achieved after years of patient work and constant agitation, education and organization. The time has come when the old and experienced unions must take charge of affairs and insist that the new unions shall not attempt to enforce conditions which are apt to embroil other organizations. Wisdom, prudence and conservatism must mark the next few years in

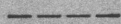
the labor movement if the unions expect to maintain the ground they have gained within the past years and regain the confidence and sympathy they once enjoyed.



VITALITY OF YELLOW RACE.

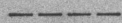
Before the foundations of Rome were laid there was a homogeneous people dwelling in China with a form of government and no mean degree of civilization. Rome flourished for eleven centuries and became the empire of the Western world, then decayed and passed away, and her civilization became the heritage of others. But China remains as a united empire to this day. In this marvelous continuity in the past lies the promise of the future.

It took the nations of Europe two thousand years to advance from barbarism to their present position. It took the Japanese, a branch of the yellow race, a generation to adopt and apply all the best results of this long struggle. We are told that when the present emperor of Japan was a boy the sort of training that was supposed to fit him for the part he was to be allowed to take in the government of his country was making artificial flowers. He is only now just over middle age, yet, he rules as a constitutional monarch over an empire with which the most advanced and most powerful empire of the West was glad to form an alliance as with an equal. His navy has driven the Russian flag from the China seas. On land the tactics and strategy, the care for the wounded in the field, and the splendid hospital arrangements of the Japanese army are the admiration of the civilized world.



In the world's history there is nothing like the advance of Japan in the last generation. We see some of the results of the adoption of the civilization of the West by thirty millions of the yellow race. Will any one who really knows him venture to say that the Chinaman is less well equipped mentally and physically than the Japanese? What, then, will be the result when the five hundred millions of China follow the example of their kindred of Japan? On the northern borders of China the white and yellow races have been face to face for some time, and the advantage appeared to be with the white. But the tide soon turned, and

today the aggressive armies of the white czar, under his ablest generals, have had to retire hopelessly beaten before the yellow race. These are the long shadows which the coming event—the advance of the yellow race—casts before it for the information of those who care to see.



The white race can only live, flourish and reproduce itself without deterioration in countries where it can labor without the help of colored races—i. e., in cold or temperate climates—therefore the sphere of its existence is limited. On the other hand the yellow race can live, work, thrive and reproduce itself without deterioration in any country in the world. The yellow man can adapt himself to his surroundings, whether it be the cold of the North or the heat of the tropics. His equipment is all in his favor. He is intelligent, hardy, frugal and industrious, and his instincts are those of the permanent settler. The Chinese branch of the race never were fighters. They left fighting to others and went on cultivating the soil, reaping where they had sown.

The phrase, "the meek shall inherit the earth," has a more extended meaning and application than it usually obtains, and the history of China is proof of its truth. Timur and Ghengis Khan, and the many others who invaded China, were not of the meek of the earth. Their empires have passed away like a tale that is told, and hardly a trace of them is left; but the Chinaman remains still where history first finds him. The Chinese are not by instinct a fighting race (though they may well be trained to war, as Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army" proved), yet they are a dominant race withal.



If a Chinaman marries a white woman in Australia or America, or a Malay woman in the straits, the children take after the father, hardly ever after the mother. Horde after horde from the North and West invaded and conquered China; alien dynasty after alien dynasty occupied the throne; but it had but a passing and superficial effect on the Chinese. The Chinaman did not adopt the ways nor language of the conquerors; they adopted his, and often became more Chinese than the aborigine. The successive invading hordes were absorbed

by the Chinese as rivers are absorbed by the sea, and the Chinaman always remained. Every one who has been to China knows how he felt himself fascinated and dominated by the land and its people. The teeming millions of China will not always stay at home, and the nations of the world can not always go on shutting their doors against them.

The final racial fight will be between the white and the yellow races. But it will be a "war of peace," unless the white race chooses, as in the present war, to make it otherwise. It is a significant fact that the white, black and red races are on the decrease all over the world and the yellow race is increasing. This world existed probably for countless ages before the first man appeared on it—where his home was, and what his color, who can say?—and it may exist for countless ages after the last man has passed away; but everything points to that last man being of the yellow race.—*London Spectator.*



ORGANIZED LABOR'S MOTTO.

"Raise yourselves not by depressing others, but by acting with them," said Broadbent, the English labor organizer.

"The condition of one part of our class can not be improved permanently unless all are improved," said the Industrial Federation in 1874.

"For Me; for Thee; for All," was the motto of the first labor paper in America. The first coal miners' circular said, "Let there be no English, no Irish, no German, Scotch or Welsh. This is our country and we are brethren."

We might multiply these quotations indefinitely, but the above are sufficient to show you that labor organizations are not organized for any particular class of work, but for all, and no class of work is so humble but that to it has been and ever will be extended the helping hand of their more fortunate brothers. In an editorial published in the *Daily Statesman* of August 16, 1904, copied from the *Chicago Journal*, it says "thoughtful students of industrial economics see in the wholesale amalgamation of unskilled labor into ponderous and uncontrollable unions a menace to the basic principle upon which organization of skilled labor is founded—that of training of men

in those branches of industry which require intelligence and skill in their successful operation."

Now what is the basic principle upon which true trades unionism is founded? It is upon the spirit that animates the editorial referred to? The spirit of the New York politician who said, "I am for myself all the time," or of the Vanderbilt who said, "The public be damned?" Or is the basic principle of true trades unionism founded upon the motto found at the head of the first labor paper published in America: "For Me, for Thee, for All." This, I hold, is the foundation stone upon which all the trades unionism wants to bring every thing and every one down to a common level. Oh, no! We do not. Trades unions were never used nor never will be used to pull any worker down. It is not a leveling down we want, but a leveling up. We would, "and I thank God for the principle in it," bring every man up to a common level.

This editorial further on speaks of legitimate trades unions and unions of unskilled workers. Would they have us believe that there is work among the toilers that because it is unskilled is not legitimate? This is the only inference we can take from their words. For if the work is legitimate the organization of the unskilled workers is just as legitimate as that of the skilled worker. It speaks of the business depression and the thousands of skilled workers out of employment at the present time, and of the fact that these thousands of skilled men thrown idle at this time were coming in competition with unskilled workers everywhere. Strange argument in these times from a prosperity howling journal.

It continues the so-called argument by saying that these are conditions, not theories, they are facts, not idle assertions, that sooner or later legitimate trades unionism must take into serious consideration on the part of all trades unions and in order to settle them, to make of all men in every walk of life the best father, brother, husband and citizen, as well as the best worker, has led to the organization of trades unions in every vocation and walk in life's work. But gathering together under one great head we clasp hands across every chasm and say, "We are brothers." "All for each and each for all." That we may still further

emphasize the fact that the labor union movement has ever taken hold of every movement that had in it the bettering of the condition of every man who worked, no matter how humble his calling or lowly his work, I will refer you to the year 1846, a time when such men as Garrison, Thompson and Pillsbury were fighting for human liberty, were being mobbed by college students, and at a time as the abolitionists tell even many of the churches, prostituting their God-given privileges, were the bulwarks of human slavery, and at a time when slave-holders were members of congress and our courts of law, a labor convention at Lynn, Mass., passed this courageous resolution:

"We wish to secure to our 3,000,000 brethren and sisters groaning in chains on the southern plantations the same rights and privileges for which we are contending ourselves."

In 1885 the veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies who were members of the Knights of Labor, formed an organization called "The Gray and the Blue." Their motto was a very expressive one—"Capital Divided, Labor United Us."

It is not necessary to multiply facts to prove this case. But let this one thing be kept in mind. Trades unionism is not for the upbuilding of one class of people, but it stands for the uplifting of all. And it will never rest satisfied as long as one man anywhere is oppressed or there is one wrong to be righted. "For me, for Thee, for All." I know of no grander motto ever adopted by anybody, anywhere. And with it as our guiding star we can ever continue our fight for the uplifting of our common humanity.



THE HAPPY MAN.

The happiest man in the world is the common, everyday chap, who makes his own living, pays his bills, has a little money as he goes along, but doesn't strike to get a corner on the local output, and is a slave to neither ambition nor society. He loves his God and his fellow man, thinks "there is no place like home," the haven of rest; prefers the company of his wife and children to that of any one else; never has to sit up at night to poultice his conscience; believes in the doctrine of live and let live, and when he encounters one of the needy he doesn't stut-

ter with his pocketbook. The plain man is happy because he is satisfied and doesn't spend the best part of his life yearning for things four sizes too large for him.



ARE LABOR UNIONS A CURSE?

Mr. John V. Farwell, in an address delivered to the Midway students, is reported as having said, among other things, that "Labor unions are an unmitigated curse. The country has been turned into a land of union tyranny and despotism. This condition calls for government legislation."

Why are labor unions a curse? Has the gentleman not confounded this particular class of unions with a certain other class under whose "beneficent" rule the American people have been permitted to exist? Is the labor union a curse because it grew out of a futile individual struggle for existence, and must we assume that only such unions as are formed to corner and monopolize the necessities of life, and to appropriate unto themselves the great public utilities, are a blessing?

The right to unite forms one of the cornerstones of our republic. It was only by the united action of the original colonies that this great nation sprang into existence.

No one but a fanatic will cry out against all labor unions and invite their destruction simply because some members of a particular union may have been violators of the law.

Indeed, if this were to be regarded as the correct rule of conduct, every corporation doing business in this country ought to be wiped out of existence. Is it not true that many of them and the members thereof have been and now are gross violators of the law of this land? Yet no sane man will contend that because of the shortcomings of some certain corporations, or the members thereof, all should be made to suffer.

A corporation is nothing more or less than a union of capitalists, and should be amenable to the same general laws that govern a union of laborers. But has the power that is born of the wealth in this country ever exerted its influence to obtain government legislation and control of such corporations?

Why should any one single out the labor unions in a sporadic effort at reform?

The labor union is the consequential offspring of the trust syndicate, and so long

as we tolerate the latter we must needs have the former, provided we do not wish to see the brawn and sinew of our land reduced to the ranks of either slaves or beggars.

Pass a law to prevent the formation of gigantic monopolies and trust companies which have no other object in view than the ruination of all competition in order to enable them to exploit the general public, and the labor union will have lost the principal reason for its existence outside of the ranks of purely social organizations, where it properly belongs.



THINKING AND DOING.

I have been a great deal happier since I have given up thinking about what is easy and pleasant and being discontented because I could not have my own way. Our life is determined for us, and it makes the mind very free when we give up wishing and only think of bearing what is laid upon us and doing what is given us to do.—George Eliot.



CHILD SLAVES LOCKED OUT.

They are only fourteen or fifteen years old, these strikers in New York. They belong to a Mr. Cohen, of 84 Broadway. Two months ago he cut their wages 10 per cent, and then they formed a union—a union of children against capital. They told him that they knew he had cut, in one department, from 40 cents a hundred boxes to 27 cents in four years. They said that many of them were supporting their families on \$3.50 a week, and that they could not live on less. Then they asked him to give them the prices they were already receiving (they were for the most part pieceworkers), and to recognize their union.

For answer he locked them out. Since then they have met every day in their union headquarters; they have picketed the factory, gone out to solicit money from other unions and kept up the most wonderful spirit of sturdy resistance. Because they have just organized the International could not give them benefits. None of these little unionists has had more than \$1.50 a week. Only those who were compelled by necessity have taken the money. The others, those who have homes, have refused money except when picketing, when they have taken perhaps 10 cents for lunch money.

They look very tired and worried, some

of them, but they are brave—without bitterness, without compromise. They may lose their strike, but if they succeed in sticking together as they are now, they will have served as a most beautiful example of the spiritual power of the trades union principle; they will not have failed, in the larger sense.—Labor Leader.



MAGIC IN THE WEST.

Because the irrigation projects of the Government are not visible at our very doors, do not forget that they are gradually transforming Western deserts into fertile fields. They are laying the foundations for contentment and fortune for thrifty Americans, and for the increase of the producing capacity of American farms. Homes are rapidly springing up where heretofore have been waste places, and golden grain is being harvested where never grew grain before.

One of the important irrigation enterprises of the West is that whereby the waters of the Truckee river, in Nevada, are to flow into a canal and make fertile 30,000 acres of land. The first substantial result of the great work planned by the government is not a matter purely of local interest. It is a part of the national history. It is the beginning of a vast design that will revolutionize agricultural conditions in and about the Rockies. By the operation of this special canal, fields and houses will rise on the "Carson Sink," that death-dealing stretch of desert that was dreaded by overland travelers of long ago, and that presented to their wearied eyes many a gloomy picture of the bones of those who perished on the way.

A writer in the World's Work has been investigating the figures, and he finds that there is a fund of nearly \$30,000,000 available for irrigation purposes, derived from the sale of public lands in the thirteen States and three Territories which will be benefited. This great sum will be increased to \$50,000,000 by the time the various plans are ready. The expenditure of these millions will create, out of 100,000 square miles of worthless land, 160-acre homesteads for more than 300,000 families. The settler will pay back the total cost, without interest, to the government in ten annual installments of \$20 for each settler. At

the end of ten years the supervision of the water supply will be turned over to community associations.

It will not be a great while before the arid West will "blossom like a rose." No wonder, then, that the Westerners are talking of irrigation and little else.



CHILD LABOR UNPROFITABLE.

In his address before the National Educational Association George H. Martin did not mention one phase of the child labor question which is also a phase of the woman labor question.

He did not point out the fact that when the labor of women and children comes into competition with the labor of men the wages paid to men inevitably decrease. Either that or men are forced out of employment.

It is this fact which has something to do with the circumstance noted by Mr. Martin that when the child is forced to work the father is usually idle. The father's idleness is not always of his own volition. It results from the low-priced competition of his children in the field of labor.

The same thing is measurably true of woman labor. When women enter fields previously monopolized by men the result is nearly always a decrease in the wages paid to the men. Women work cheaper upon the assumption that they can not do as much work as men, but in the course of time wages, which run down hill like water, gravitate to the lowest point, and that point is the minimum wage of the woman worker.

Thus in both cases the competition operates to the injury of the men workers. Where entire families are brought up to work the result is not a corresponding increase of the family income but a comparatively small enhancement, because the children of the family while they are earning wages are at the same time depressing the labor market and thus curtailing the wages of the head of the family.

There are economic facts which show that there are other than merely sentimental objections to child labor. Such labor operates injuriously to adult labor because low-priced labor will always have the first call in the labor market. Moreover, it greatly augments the whole supply of labor and thus tends still further to decrease wages.

The moral objections to child labor are,

however, the most potent. It is indisputable that the child is entitled to education and instruction which he can not get if he is forced to work at the earliest possible moment. The nation, too, is entitled to demand that the future citizen shall be unstunted physically and intellectually.



Right to the Point.

To do even the most humble work worthily and well something more than blind mechanical service must be given. A young mistress once asked her cook about a certain recipe.

"Just how much flour do you put in, Mary?"

"Law, mum, you don't follow any rule; you just use your judgment."

"But suppose you don't have any 'judgment?'" returned the puzzled mistress.

"Then don't cook!" was the reply, succinct and to the point.

No Choice in the Matter.

"And the charity is supported by voluntary contributions?"

"Why," said the clergyman, "I can't say that it is exactly. The fact is, that some of the ladies on our committee are so persuasive and so persistent that people just have to contribute."—Brooklyn Life.

SMILE.

Smile, and the world smiles with you;

"Knock," and you go alone;

For the cheerful grin

Will let you in

Where the kicker is never known.

Growl, and the way looks dreary;

Laugh, and the path is bright;

For a welcome smile

Brings sunshine, while

A frown shuts out the light.

Sing, and the world's harmonious;

Grumble, and things go wrong;

And all the time

You are out of rhyme

With the busy, bustling throng.

Kick, and there's trouble brewing;

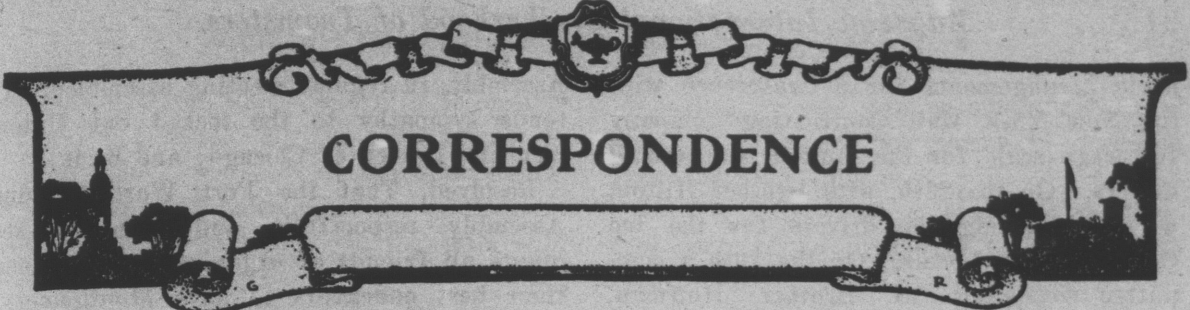
Whistle, and life is gay,

And the world's in tune

Like a day in June

And the clouds all melt away.

TENGWALL TALK.



CORRESPONDENCE

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You doubtless know before this that the Department Store Drivers have been successful in getting two years' contract with all the employers of their craft in the city. We presented a new agreement, but it did not exactly suit all of our employers. They, however, showed a desire to sign our old agreement again, and our committee was given full power to act. Patrick St. John, our Secretary-Treasurer; Shepherd Birnes, who was on the old committee, and George Tierne composed the committee.

Our little Local No. 709 is in better shape now than ever—practically out of debt. We have no business agent, but for every new member we pay \$1 to whoever vouches for him, and it is a very good plan.

Trusting that this will reach you in time for the journal, I am,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE H. DENNY.



New York City, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of the work done by me for the month ending June 30th, 1905:

Sometime about the middle of May Brother Fowler, delegate of the Flour and Feed Drivers' Local, presented an agreement to one of the employers, but had never heard anything from the employer in regard to it, so on the 1st of June, with Brother Fowler, I waited on the employer with the result that he hired the men and that if they were not satisfactory they knew what to do. The 4th I addressed meetings of Locals Nos. 506, 332 and 607. On the 5th, with Brother Fowler, waited on an employer whose agreement had expired and who had refused to renew the agreement. The 7th addressed the meeting of the City Drivers' Local No. 466. The 8th, with Brother Vickery, delegate of Local

No. 60, waited on an employer with a grievance of the Locals. The 9th addressed a meeting of the Express Drivers' Local, No. 645. On the 10th addressed an open meeting in Newark, N. J., under the auspices of Local No. 475. The 11th I attended the meeting of the C. F. U. and also meeting of Local No. 607. On the 15th I attended a meeting of the ice cream drivers. They asked Brother Hilton to look after the local until such time as they would be able to give it more time themselves. On the 16th, the employer whom Brother Fowler and myself waited on the first of the month, locked his men out because they refused to give up the organization. On the 17th we tried to get a conference with the employer, but he would not talk and said he would fight. However, he found that he could not hire any men to drive his teams and could not get any teamsters to send him teams, so he put lighters to work which was costing something for tow-boat service. On the 18th I attended the meeting of Locals Nos. 644 and 332. The 19th the stablemen would be sent out every little while to tell the men something about seeing the boss, but the men were away from the job altogether, Brother Fowler doing his own picket work. After a little while we found that they wanted to talk with the men in a body. I consented if the men would walk out if the delegates were not allowed in. They agreed, and, with Brother Fowler, met the employer, who still wanted to hire them as individuals, but the men refused. On the 20th, after finding out that he would have to deal with the organization, he sold his teams to the man who did his outside teaming and in one hour's time Brother Fowler had the agreement signed and the men went to work on the teams which they had previously left for the new employer. On the 24th, with Brother Martin, addressed an open meeting up in Manhattanville, which was a success. On the 25th attended C. F. U. meeting and meeting of Local No. 506. On the 26th I

made arrangements for a conference with the New York Mail Contracting Company for wage scale for the United States mail drivers. On the 28th, with Brother Hilton, we went among the drivers for the Ice Cream Wagon Locals. On the 29th a committee consisting of Brother Hoffman, representing the Joint Council, Brother Martin and myself and a committee of four from the Mail Wagon Drivers' Local met the New York Mail Contracting Company in a conference lasting over two hours. It agreed to give us a counter proposition, Monday, July 3d.

On the 12th, for some fancied reason or grievance, the few men in the Coal Local took it upon themselves to act in the matter, and but for the timely action of their delegate, Brother Doris, they would have put their foot in it. The 2d, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th attended the meetings of the Joint Council. Brothers Hoffman and Cleary, delegates of Local No. 708, Dry Goods Drivers, had a little trouble with one of the employers in regard to the agreement. After the teams were held up one hour and the men refused to move them, the employers signed the contract.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. J. MINIHAN.



Ft. Worth, Tex.

Whereas, The teamsters' strike in Chicago was caused by Montgomery, Ward & Co. violating a contract with the United Garment Workers, locking out nineteen women members of that organization; and,

Whereas, The Teamsters' International, at the request of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the United Garment Workers, refused to handle freight of all kinds for Montgomery, Ward & Co., notifying them such would be their action until said garment workers were reinstated; and,

Whereas, Since the sympathetic strike occurred the Teamsters' Union has repeatedly offered to arbitrate all differences; and,

Whereas, The result of all this has been the lockout and strike of some 23,000 teamsters and a struggle which has for its object the disruption of organized labor of Chicago, be it

Resolved, That the Fort Worth Trades

Assembly, in regular meeting assembled, extends sympathy to the locked out Union men and women of Chicago; and be it

Resolved, That the Fort Worth Trades Assembly respectfully and earnestly requests all friends of organized labor to use their best endeavors to have Montgomery, Ward & Co. reinstate the locked out garment workers and adjust all differences with organized labor; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Trades Assembly, a copy mailed to the Teamsters' International, a copy published in the official organ of the Trades Assembly and all farmers' journals be requested to copy same; and be it

Resolved, That the Trades Assembly indorses the action of the teamsters in their efforts to assist the garment workers, and deplors the reports of lawlessness as not being committed by organized labor nor sympathizers of organized labor, but by the anarchistic foreign element that has always been a source of trouble in Chicago during times of trouble.



New York City, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of June, 1905:

On the 1st I went to see an employer by the name of M. Fitzgerald in regard to a few grievances and settled them satisfactorily. On the 2d I worked among the bakery wagon drivers. On the 3d distributed circulars for a mass meeting in Harlem for that evening, which was very successful. On the 5th attended a summons meeting of Local No. 506. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th I stayed around the Jerome park reservoir, where the affiliated trades are still out on strike and are using every effort to induce the teamsters (about sixty) to join in with them. On the 9th I worked on Long Island and on the 10th in Brooklyn, and in the evening addressed an open meeting of Local No. 506. The 12th and 13th worked among the manure drivers in the Mott Haven yard. The 14th, 15th and 16th worked in Unionport among the contractor Mallet men and was also among J. C. Rodger's men. On the 17th addressed a meeting of Local No. 506 in Harlem, and from there went to Fordham and addressed

another meeting which was still in session when I got there. On the 18th I went to see Mr. Clark, secretary of the Contractors' Association, and attended meeting of Local No. 506 in the evening. On the 19th, with Delegate McElroy, went to see the following contractors: G. Nappi, A. Spollone, R. Indelli and D. Deegan in regard to getting individual agreements signed, as they do not belong to the Contractors' Protective Association. The 21st, 22d and 23d worked in the interest of the organization. On the 24th, with Organizer Minihan, attended open meeting of Local No. 506 in Manhattanville, which was very successful. On the 25th, with Delegate Brannigan, visited stables in Bronx, and in the afternoon attended meeting of Local No. 506. The 26th and 27th I worked in Kingsbridge among contractor Dunn's men, who are receiving only \$1.75 per day. On the 28th I held a conference with Mr. G. McAdoo, president of the New York Tunnel Company, in regard to the hiring of union teamsters only on the new subway. On the 29th I went with Secretary-Treasurer Trautner to see Contractor F. V. Smith in regard to new agreement just signed. On the 30th visited Mr. Clark by his request in reference to having an agreement with the Bronx Association and with him waited on Mr. Larkin, president of the association.

Fraternally submitted,
THOS. MARTIN.

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Chicago, Ill.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is my report for the month of May:

From the 1st until the 17th I worked in Scranton and vicinity, visiting the Locals at Carbondale, Pittston and Plymouth. In Scranton I was successful in having a contract signed for the Bottle Beer Drivers, giving them a slight increase in wages, shortening of hours and a closed shop. This is the Local which the Brewery Workers tried hard to destroy by placing a boycott on their employers. After several meetings the Central Labor Union decided in favor of the teamsters and issued a statement to the public, telling them that the action of the Brewery Workers was not indorsed by the Central Labor Union. Since then things have gone along well. Was also successful

in getting several new members for Local No. 211. Things look better in Scranton than for some time past.

On the 17th, under orders from the General Secretary, I proceeded to Indianapolis from Scranton. From there I came to Chicago to attend a meeting of the Executive Board, and have been here since, working in the interest of the Chicago teamsters.

Fraternally, C. F. O'NEILL.

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Manchester, N. H.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last report I have done the following: On the arrival of Brothers Hughes and Barry I took up the matter of how to get funds, and continued with them until the 8th. On the 8th Brother Hughes and myself delivered charter to members of Medford working for the city, to be known as General Teamsters' Local No. 580. I still continued to work with Brother Hughes after Brother Barry was called home; also with the assistance of the business agents, arranged for Sunday concerts for the benefit of our brothers in trouble. During this time I also visited Quincy and Malden, where men on strike refused to have any one handle their affair, and where, after trying and using every means to bring their employers to terms, some finally broke away and went to work. At the request of President Selma and the committee from Local No. 266 waited on Congressman Gardner in relation to Collector of Post of Gloucester trying to defeat us and have him keep his hands off, as we have only five men idle in that city just now and the master teamsters were feeling the pressure until Mr. Jordan stepped in to his assistance. I also took the matter up with Brother Rainford of Local No. 566 of Manchester, and after going over the situation, find that Parry's money is being distributed in this State to disrupt others as well as our own Union. I will leave Sunday, the 2d, with Organizer Hopkins of Brockton, as he has the same contention, only one of his members, who is also secretary-treasurer of the State branch, is short in his accounts, and the Locals, as well as the members, are becoming negligent on some account, but after the same has been settled and I have looked up the matter of Gloucester, I will return

because I think there will be a change for the better.

Hoping that everything is going well with our boys in Chicago, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK P. FALL.



Chicago, Ill.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a statement of the work done by me during the month of June. On the 3d I returned to Chicago from Toledo, O., where the ice drivers had presented a wage scale to the employers, asking for a slight advance over the old scale. We held a conference with the Ice Dealers' Association at which a settlement was reached that was satisfactory to the members of Local No. 573, and from a letter received from Brother Hartman all the dealers have signed the scale.

The balance of the month I remained in Chicago. I have attended a number of the meetings of the Locals as well as some of the meetings held by the Joint Council in the interest of the strike.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. ROBB,

Fourth Vice-President.



Petersburg, Ind.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having been recently elected corresponding secretary of Local 369, I. B. of T., I will write a few lines for The Magazine. The teaming in this locality is very limited, there being no public work going on, but the majority of the brothers are holding on to the local with a death grip, and as long as a quorum can be had Local 369 will be found battling for the right. We have thirty-five or forty true and tried brothers in good standing who are willing to make any sacrifice for the upbuilding of the labor interest of this locality. I have been greatly interested in the Chicago strike and hope the time may soon come when retribution and justice will be meted out to the parties that have been responsible for the great outrage that has been perpetrated on the laboring class of the city of Chicago, and I wish to say to the brothers of each and every craft all over

this broad land of ours that it is our indispensable duty as brothers to put our shoulders to the wheel and in every way possible assist brother Shea and the other brothers that are leading the strike. And to you, Brother Shea, let me say, may the Great God that rules the destinies of nations inspire you with the moral courage to carry on the great fight for the right as long as there is a dollar in the national or any of the local treasuries. Local 369 is weak financially, but the brothers would be willing to contribute every dollar in our treasury than to come out losers in this great fight for right and justice. "Stay with them, Brother Shea," should be the battle cry of every Local and of every union man, woman and child in this great, glorious, and should be free, America of ours.

If these few lines miss the waste basket you will hear from Local 369 again in the future.

Hoping, Brother Shea, you may come out victorious in the great fight you have on your hands, I remain, fraternally your brother,

G. M. MOUNT,

Corresponding Sec'y Local 369.



Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to take up a little of the space in your journal to let our brothers in the various States know there is such a place in existence as Oswego, N. Y., where there are two Locals, No. 317 and No. 558.

Local No. 317 is composed of teamsters driving for operators and No. 558 the owners of single teams.

Our troubles began when some of the members of Local No. 558 began to try to get into closer relationship with the big team operators and endeavored to overthrow Local No. 317, but some of our members asked for an organizer and at last we were sent one good man, Fourth Vice-President Charles Robb, who worked hard to make peace between the two Locals, and he organized a Joint Council of Locals No. 317 and No. 558. If we had many such men in the ranks of our Unions the organization could not help but prosper.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY KAPRON,

Rec. Sec. Joint Council.

LABOR NOTES

A trade union conducted strictly according to union principles practices Christianity in its purest form.



Jealousy has done as much to retard the movement of organized labor as the effects of its natural enemies.



Public sympathy will always be with us if our demands are just and made in an intelligent, conservative manner.



Every indication points to a good price for cotton this fall, and it looks now as if every farmer would be well paid for whatever sacrifice he may have made to hold last year's crop.



When men can labor when they please, where they please and under what conditions they please, trade unionism will have performed its mission and all men will be economically free.



Five former officials of Grand Rapids who pleaded guilty to accepting bribes have been fined sums ranging from \$100 to \$400. Such punishment is not severe enough to act as a deterrent.



A recent investigation of the short-day movement by the United States Bureau of Labor showed that many manufacturers were willing to grant the short days, even the eight-hour days, but that the inability of manufacturers to unite in the movement had prevented its being made practicable.



Children should be made familiar with the great characters in history. It should be impressed upon them that every man or woman really did good and unselfish work for others. Every child should be made to feel that a life devoted to self, either here or hereafter, is shamefully wasted—that the

man or woman who does not work hard to help others is not fit to live or to enjoy the unselfish work of those who have gone before us.—Evening American.



The strength of a labor union lies in the good feeling and harmony existing between its members. This condition assures the unity of action and purpose so necessary to the accomplishment, of course.



Little by little, day by day, labor is winning its way, and the time will come when, with one grand effort, it will burst its shackles, throw off its bonds and stand pre-eminent and alone among the world's people in its true character—the founder of the universe and the factor of all that is good and prosperous



The total losses of the cattle-feeders in Iowa in 1904 are computed at \$12,500,000. In 1903 and 1904 forty banks in Iowa failed, closed their doors or went out of business, and at least seven bank officers committed suicide. Even in time of national business depression and panic there has been no such record as this.



The officers of the United Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America have decided to abandon strikes, according to one of the organizers, and a fund is being raised to support co-operative packing plants throughout the country. If supported by the 200,000 members of this union, the industry is expected to compete successfully with the Beef Trust.



For the first eight months of last year there were 92 strikes in Chicago, Ill., against 251 last year. Last year 135,000 men and women took part in those strikes, while 76,978 were involved this year. Few of the strikes this year, comparatively speaking,

were for increased wages, walk out being mainly on account of employers refusing to make or renew agreements unless they provided for the "open shop."



The London (England) Trades Council has adopted a resolution recommending trade unions to take an active part in the formation of co-operative productive stores, with the special view to provide work for those who have been victimized in connection with their trade union or displaced by non-union labor during a dispute.



Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, has returned from an organization trip through the packing centers, and he says that matters look more hopeful for the butchers than they have since the strike last year. In East St. Louis the butcher workmen have got a fair organization again, and at Fort Worth, Tex., the men will soon be as well organized as they were before the strike. Only six locals are left in the stock yards at Chicago, but they are steadily increasing in strength. More than 50 per cent of the sheep butchers are again in the union.



If organized labor could take in members and increase their wages and better their conditions within thirty days of organization; if it could maintain its strength and prestige without its members having to pay dues, attend meetings or be bothered by having to think or take part in the business of the organization; if it could convert sophistry into reason and dishonesty into justice; if it could make the impossible possible, and if its officers were satisfied to be denounced for doing and condemned for not doing—why, perhaps, it would be able to satisfy the knocker. However, of this we are not sure.



"Closed Shop" Builder's Contract in New York.

An agreement between the building workmen and the building employers of New York was effected on April 23. Under this agreement all labor disputes are to be settled by joint action, for which purpose an arbitration board, the secretary of which is to be a joint employe instead of an employe of the employers as heretofore, is to be

established. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden and organized labor only is to be employed.



UNION CLAUSE VALID.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has held that the law requiring that a clause be inserted in contracts for public work to employ union men is constitutional.



INTERESTING FACTS.

To those who criticise trade unions, claiming that the membership do not always exercise good judgment, it can be said: Employers rake and scrape the four corners of the earth for labor that will work cheap and that the unions do not have a say in the material they have to build from; that the unions simply take the workers as they find them and organize them and do all in their power to make better citizens of them.

Employers, it could also be said, welcome with open arms the most vicious, ignorant and criminal classes, regardless of whence they come or their knowledge of our institutions, and gladly put them to work, especially if they will only work cheap and long hours. They then have the nerve to say the workers are hasty and ill-timed in some of their actions. What would these people be if it was not for the restraining influence of trade unions? Some of the most vicious and ill-timed strikes this country has ever witnessed were inaugurated by people who never did belong to a union and knew nothing of unions or their methods. The strikes which employers have complained against most have been those started by newly organized unions. The older the unions and the better they are organized the less trouble of any kind they have, thus proving that trade unions are educational, beneficial to the community and that they have a restraining influence upon the workers. If the safety of society rests on the organization of the town, city, State and the Union of States in the Federal Government, and is best served by so doing, then we assert with equal force that the very foundation of society and the preservation of our republican institutions rests upon the organization of the workers along economic lines in trades unions. The application of this principle is just as applicable in one instance as it is in the other, and we challenge successful contradiction.—Cigarmaker.



SENSE AND NONSENSE



The Irishman and the Mule.

General Phil Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most.

"Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked, 'Well, begorra, if you're goin' to git on I'll git off.'"

A red-headed man met a bald-headed man on the street one day.

The red-headed man said to the bald-headed man:

"Huh! there don't seem to have been much hair where you came from."

"Oh, yes," replied the bald-headed man, "there was plenty o' hair, but it was all red, and I wouldn't have it."

Knows His Business.

"Yonder goes a doctor that knows his business."

"Doesn't strike me that way. He has been doctoring old Moneybags for years, and Moneybags isn't a bit better to-day than he was when the doctor began at him."

"Just what I say. The doctor knows his business. He gets ten thousand a year from old Moneybags."

Masculine Conceit.

"I wonder if there are any limitations to masculine conceit," observed the sarcastic spinster. "I passed a man hobbling along on the ice, supporting himself in a painful manner with a crutch. Suddenly he made a misstep, and almost without thinking I stretched out my hand in pity, fearing he was going to fall. Just imagine how I felt when he recovered his balance and jauntily

touched his hat, with a killing expression. But this is not the limit. The other evening in the car a very fat and sporty looking old gentleman, with one eye quite closed and a stout bandage over it, cheerfully ogled me out of his remaining orb all the way up-town!"

Circus and Church Seats.

If people had to sit on as uncomfortable seats at a church as at the circus, how they would roar! This is one of the things that prove the influence of mind over matter.—*Atchison Globe.*

Full of Sound and Fury.

If words were always as potent as they seem the native Irishman might be a blood-thirsty fellow, for the names of many of his towns begin with "Kil," which, in the Irish language, simply means "church." This peculiarity of nomenclature reminds us of an Englishman who went over to Ireland, and at a railway station overheard the conversation between two wild-looking peasants.

"I'm just after being to Kilpatrick," says one.

"And I," replied the other, "am after being over to Kilmany."

"What murderers they are!" thought the Englishman. "And to think they talk of their assassinations so publicly."

"An' where are ye goin' now, Jim?" asked assassin number one.

"I'm going home to Kilmore," was number two's reply.

The Englishman's blood curdled.

"Kilmore, is it?" said the other. "Faix, you'd better be comin' wid me to Killum-aule!" (Kill-'em-all.)

The story goes that the frightened Englishman went no farther on his journey. He waited at the station for the next train back to Dublin and returned to England by the first boat.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

OBITUARY.

St. Louis, Mo.

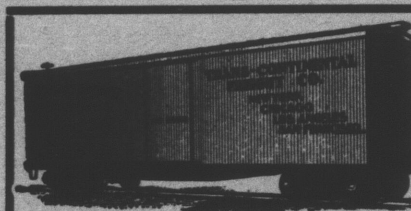
Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolution was adopted by Local No. 755 at their regular meeting:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst in the springtime of life our loyal brother and faithful comrade, John Dean; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a mark of our love and esteem for our dear departed brother, the charter of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 755, be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and his man, friends in this Local in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

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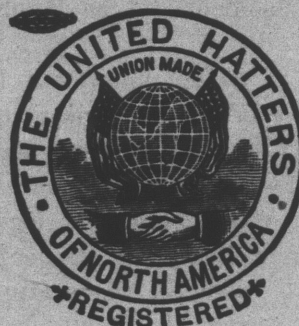
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Mention this magazine.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the records of this Local; a copy be sent to the family and also that a copy be sent to the Teamsters' Magazine for publication.

Jack, dear brother, thou hast left us,
Gone before to the heavenly land
Where we hope some day to greet thee
And in friendship clasp thy hand.

J. W. CARDER,
Sec'y-Treas., Local No. 755.



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